

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Congress is working round the President's way. He seems to be repeating his former legislative triumphs. The events of a week, just gone by, indicate that his hand has lost none of its skill and that when he wants legislation he not only wants it, but he is apt to get it.

The days have been filled with conferences—conferences at the Capital among the big men of the Senate, among the big men of the House, among the big men of the Senate and House jointly, and still further between these big Congressmen and the big man at the other end of the avenue in the White House. They have been talking it over to "see what we could do," as their expressions frequently run. They could not see at first that they could do anything, but the more they talked the better their legislative vision became. They are now "seeing" pretty well, although not "seeing" quite as far as the President wants them to.

The shoe pinches, especially in the matter of amending the Sherman anti-trust law and in passing an anti-injunction law. The President wants both, although in amending the Sherman law, which has been the great weapon for fighting the bad trusts, he is not altogether clear himself as to what should be done. Above all, possibly, he wants some start made toward revising the tariff. In that he promises to have his way absolutely. While that may not be the most important of the topics the conferences of Congress have been threshing over with the President, it is one of the significant topics. The President has fought many battles with Congress. He has won most of them. He has fought a number of tariff battles. He has heretofore lost all of them.

If he wins something now toward tariff revision, it will be a particularly important victory for him. He wants the party well committed to revision immediately after he goes out of office. A year ago he wanted some step taken in that direction. He was determined to preach early revision in one of his important public pronouncements. He had written it into his Indianapolis speech, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, standpatter and Republican conservative, got wind of this intention. He hastened to the White House and told the President to "cut it out." There was a spirited talk, the upshot of which was that the President did "cut it out."

Ever since his election in 1904, the President has had this tariff revision program in mind. He wanted the Congress of 1906 to revise, but an influential company of Congressmen went to the White House and told him it would never do. It would disturb business. The great friends of the Republican party did not want any tariff revision. So finally the President yielded on tariff to pursue his anti-trust policies. The talk about revision after the next presidential election became rampant more than a year ago. The President believed, however, that the old standpatters would find some way to block it ingeniously. They were saying that the National convention could best decide that question. The President feared that the standpatters would get their work in with the resolutions committee. As the old saying goes, there are many ways to skin a cat. A shrewdly-worded plank, that would read almost any way the reader wanted it to read, might be framed for campaign purposes. Then if the Republicans win the presidency and elect a majority of the House of Representatives, the standpatter leaders might forget the revision plank altogether. They might argue that it read so and so, and did not commit the party to action forthwith.

But the President is going to have Congress do something to commit itself on that point if he can. The Ways and Means Committee of the House, or, more strictly speaking, the House itself, has the sole authority under the Constitution to originate revenue bills, which means that all tariff bills must be framed there. Neither the committee nor the House, however, has any power to bind the next Congress. It can not frame a bill for the next House to consider. But it can do a lot of necessary preparatory work. It can gather a vast deal of information about prices here and abroad, about the cost of production and about a hundred and one matters that have to be considered in making up a tariff bill. Such preparation would immensely facilitate the making of the new tariff. It would also remove a possible excuse for delay that the Republicans in Congress would have after March 4, 1909, when the new administration comes in.

For these reasons the President has pressed for the designation of experts to gather data during the coming summer and autumn, and the leaders

in Congress have conceded that to him. The appropriation bills will carry provisions for a number of these experts, who must make report to Congress at the next session.

This is only the President's first step. If his friends control the next National convention, as he hopes they will, he intends that a tariff revision plank, whose meaning can not be mistaken, shall be inserted in the platform.

He wants an anti-injunction bill, to pacify the labor leaders, but is unwilling to give them as drastic a bill as they want. It is improbable that Congress, under any circumstances, will enact such a law at this session. But if the President can not get a loaf, he wants a half a loaf. He insists that a beginning be made toward such an enactment. In that the leaders of Congress are preparing to "throw him." They will "work a dodge" something like that they seem disposed to work with the widows' pension bill, only they will not go quite so far with it, in all probability. Instead of letting it pass both houses in somewhat different form, so that it can be thrown into conference and smothered entirely, the House and Senate leaders will have an understanding that something shall pass the House and be laid over till the next session. The Senate will not act.

There has been much scratching of wise heads over this and much scratching of wise heads over a number of other legislative kinks, which are by no means straightened out as yet. And it should be said that the Senate and House have much sound reasoning on their side. For these questions under discussion between the White House and Congress are momentous questions. They are likely to be much for the benefit or damage of the country at large, and should not be rushed through hurriedly or without very careful consideration, and, it is quite possible, should not be passed at all. The great legislative thinkers on Capitol Hill doubt whether politically as well as on other grounds, a pooling provision for the handling of traffic on the railroads should be authorized. The legalization of boycotts is seriously questioned by many able men and stoutly opposed by a very powerful business contingent. The propriety of injunctions against strikers has been argued pro and con for nearly fifteen years.

In the corridors and cloakrooms of the Capitol the men elected to make laws talk a great deal about how the enactment of such measures would affect the party and the country. They are generally speaking of the party first and of the country second in that connection just at present. They also emphasize the unwisdom of trying to take up such important bills toward the end of a session of Congress, when there is always a jam and a crush, when both houses are working under great pressure to get the necessary supply bills through and when there is not time for calm and thorough discussion. The experience has been that the best considered measures have many defects. This was the case with the railroad rate bill, which was "chewed over" for nearly a year in Congress before it became a law.

As an example, there was no other clause more discussed than the anti-pass provision of that railroad rate law. The Senate had a half dozen quarrels over it and then the Senate conferees had a big wrangle with the House conferees about it. The upshot of it was that all hands agreed upon an anti-pass clause, calculated to cut off all abuses and to do even justice to the railroads. The railroads were generally consulted, but their learned representatives, who swarmed Washington that winter, did not think of the embarrassment which might follow the inability of the roads to bring employees from a distance and from the inability of the roads to send employees home, after work was done, without paying cash fares. This lack in the law has been a serious hindrance to railroads that have great construction projects under way, requiring thousands of laborers. The laborers were not in their employ, unless they paid them day wages, till these laborers were on the works. Still another striking instance of an oversight in the railroad rate law was that while it allowed the employees of railroads to travel free, when one of them was killed or diseased had to be paid to transport his remains home.

A lot of people think that politics is largely behind all the agitation over these things and that the men who are pressing for legislation and those who are resisting legislation are doing so with an eye to the forthcoming campaign. Unquestionably there is an element of truth in such charges. However, one can not doubt that the President earnestly wants much of the legislation because he honestly believes it ought to be enacted. He sees the months slipping by and the time drawing short when he will have authority to accomplish such things. He is also anxious that the party should be in the best possible shape for the campaign, and that it shall occupy such strategic positions on the questions and issues of the day that it can not be defeated in the November balloting.

The President has been embarrassed by the labor leaders quite as much as by the Congressional leaders. The labor leaders will not take a half loaf. They want it all and because the President has been unwilling to concede them everything they have drawn out of the negotiations and are going it alone.

Very soon the President will send a special message to Congress defining anew what he wants. That message is awaited with much interest. It has been toned down considerably, as the result of powwows with members of the Senate and House. Senator Aldrich recently told the President his first special message on these subjects, for-

COERCION BY LABOR UNIONS

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—A great "Protest Conference" of organized labor has met here and adjourned, leaving political and official Washington in very much of a quandary. The makers of laws and the makers of Presidents are pausing from their activities to study the demonstration and to watch developments. These men are aware that the "Protest Conference" may be of small significance, but also that it may prove, before the summer and autumn have passed, to have far-reaching consequences.

By this time the country understands quite generally the objects of the unusual meeting, which brought under one roof and in one room "the responsible executive officers of 118 national and international trade unions," and likewise with them in hearty agreement "representatives of the Farmers' American Society of Equity and officers of railway brotherhoods." They are suffering under a sense of wrong because of several recent Supreme Court decisions, that strike at the very life of trade unionism, are convinced that a serious crisis in their affairs is at hand, and demand legislation to alleviate their condition. They want Congress to legalize the boycott, to abolish "government by injunction," to renege the employers' liability bill, and, finally, to extend the eight-hour law to all government employees.

Ordinarily such a demand from organized labor would make no particular ripple on the surface of events in Washington. Organized labor has been demanding legislation for a long time, and, after the many delays that attended nearly all Federal legislation, has been securing some concessions. But the big gathering was plainly composed of men grimly in earnest, ready to go to any possible length to punish those who refuse them. They sent an impressive delegation to Speaker Cannon, a presidential candidate, and to Vice-President Fairbanks, also a presidential candidate, thus lodging formal protest against prevailing conditions with both branches of Congress. Their representatives have had communication with President Roosevelt, who has been made to realize the gravity of the situation from a political and an industrial standpoint. Before the protest conference departed an appeal was issued for "mass meetings in every city and town in the United States on the evening of the third Sunday or Monday in April, 19 or 20," where the sentiment of labor people is to be voiced and resolutions adopted asking for amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law, which would legalize the boycott and "warning Congress that it will be held responsible for failure to enact such legislation."

There is great trepidation here lest the coming summer witness a series of general strikes. The efforts to reduce wages, which come with every period of general financial and industrial depression, have already begun. There are many experienced labor officials in the government service, who have been saying to the President and others for quite a time, that there would be unprecedented opposition to these efforts from the ranks of the toilers. Until the Supreme Court decided several cases adversely to them, the labor leaders were confident they could meet such a condition and make their fight from entrenched positions. They were giving little attention to politics and thinking little about using their votes as a weapon for their own protection. But the court decisions gave capital a great advantage in any struggle with labor, which fact has injected labor questions into current national politics. The leaders of the dominant party are worried. They fear to grant concessions lest they alienate the support of a great industrial following, and they fear to refuse concessions, because they do not care to enter the campaign with the pronounced hostility of organized labor, even though it be more or less uncertain how much influence the labor voters could wield against them in an election.

A few lines, printed in very black type in the labor statement, have added to the state of terror among the politicians. "We now call upon the workers of our common country," these lines in heavy black type run, "to stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices."

Two years ago a somewhat similar campaign of opposition to Congressmen was begun vigorously by the American Federation of Labor, which has a membership of something like 1,300,000 and which is now behind the

BIG REWARD FOR DR. SUN YET SEN

HONGKONG, February 20.—There is daily in South China some index given of the spread of revolution and discontent with the present system of China's government. Today it will be an uprising against some official; tomorrow it will be a mass meeting at which some wild resolutions are carried; and the day after it will be a story of the capture of smuggled arms and ammunition. These happenings are too regular, too well planned, to be thought but what they are considered to be—the results of active rebellion. At the head of this movement there is one real leader—Dr. Sun Yet Sen. This man is being eagerly sought for by the Chinese authorities, but though he is often heard of, he manages to elude arrest. The Governor of Kwangsi has offered a reward of \$20,000 for the capture of Sun Yet Sen, dead or alive, and names him as "the notorious leader of the anti-monarchist movement." That Sun Yet Sen has succeeded in organizing a great movement is evidenced by the funds he—or rather the movement—has at disposal. For over six months Sir Henry Berkeley, K. C., has been fighting their cause in Hongkong law courts. Iui Si King, a self-confessed member of the party, is at present in the Hongkong jail awaiting extradition to China on a charge of armed robbery in China. The brilliant K. C. has been raising all sorts of legal barriers, and has eloquently urged that the Chinese government want the man as a reformer, and not as a robber, and that extradition for political crimes is contrary to British law. Money is no object to the Reform party.

Protest Conference. It caused some consternation among the Republicans, members of whose party were chiefly assailed. The Federation openly proscribed a few Republican representatives. Speaker Cannon and Mr. Littlefield of Maine being particularly in the Federation's disfavor. The Federation's campaign, however, was discredited in nearly every quarter. They made a bitter warfare on Mr. Littlefield, in the second Maine district. Leading labor men were sent into the district to urge his defeat. It has been claimed that the labor campaign helped Mr. Littlefield more than it hurt him and some have gone so far as to assert that if organized labor had kept out of his district he would have been defeated from other causes.

That trial of strength came in a September election, but the labor leaders pushed on into numerous other districts, including Speaker Cannon's. The efforts there were futile. Speaker Cannon laughed in the faces of his organized labor foe-men. Throughout the country there were like results, and, as far as one could tell, the labor people were no where successful in defeating the candidates they had marked as their enemies.

Ever since that campaign very many Representatives in Congress have concluded that the labor vote is something of a bogey any way and that few candidates for office need fear any hostile pronouncements from the American Federation. The officers of the Republican Congressional Committee have argued that somewhere from seventy-five to ninety per cent of organized labor votes against the party always and, that except in a few localities, Republicans have little to fear from this class of voters, whereas labor threats against Democratic candidates might be very much more serious.

But these Republican officials have based their arguments on prosperity conditions. This year they would have felt much more confident if good times were prevailing and the employment of labor was generally assured. They say that labor people are much more concerned about the full dinner pail than about the troubles of their special agents and representatives in securing anti-injunction and eight-hour legislation at Washington. In the campaigns of the last ten years, the Republican managers, however, have been alert to prevent any big strikes before election. They wanted no malcontents in the ranks of labor, who would be irritated because the weekly wages were not coming in with what Representative John Allen, of Mississippi, used to describe as "powerful regularity."

Hence the calculations on continued support from a tenth or a quarter of the labor vote, which has usually been Republican, may go away in this year of changed conditions. In times of stress industrially there is a very large contingent of non-union labor in the industrial centers which has a disposition to sympathize with the demands of the American Federation. Its tendency in this hard times year, when mills and factories are closing down or running on short schedule, will be to take up the cause of the American Federation and to swell the chorus of disapproval. The army of ill men in the country probably numbers now a million men and as an incident of the presidential campaign it looks very formidable to the Republican managers.

There has been a striking parallel between general political conditions and political results in this country and in Great Britain for many years. That is not giving the Republican students of affairs any comfort at present. A couple of years ago the labor faction in Great Britain allied themselves with the minority party and a most unexpected defeat for the dominant party ensued. It does not follow that the same thing is going to happen in the United States next November. Neither does the possibility of such an outcome make the dominant leaders here feel at all easy.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

LEPER CASES TO SUPREME COURT

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
Judge Lindsay yesterday morning denied the petition, in habeas corpus proceedings, for the release of Mary K. Kamakaha, the first of the two cases in which it was sought to release two women who are held at the Kalihl receiving station for transportation to the Molokai settlement.

The Kamakaha case has for several days been before Judge Lindsay, and yesterday the woman was remanded into the custody of the Board of Health.

Attorney Clarence W. Ashford, representing the women, noted an exception to the ruling of the court, and gave notice to the effect that he would without delay take the matter before the Supreme Court.

For this reason the Attorney-General's department signified willingness to have the case of the other woman, similar to that of Kamakaha, go over until the Supreme Court passes on the Kamakaha case.

IS NOW DIVORCED.
Victorio Soares Vieira yesterday secured release from his wife, Maria Brites Ignacio Vieira, desertion being the ground of action.

For a number of months the case has been pending, owing to inability to locate the defendant, who was supposed to be residing in Oakland. The services of a detective agency were called in, but nothing came of the effort, and service could not be made. The divorce is accordingly granted.

LOPEZ IN KALIHU.
High Sheriff William Henry is in receipt of information that Lopez, the Porto Rican who broke from Oahu prison several months ago, is in hiding in Kalihli valley.

On Monday evening the High Sheriff sent men to the place described by his informant. A dog barked and the officers hid.

Suddenly a man, who looked like the escapee, loomed at the door of the house which had been surrounded. A glimpse of his face could be had in the faint dawn. He began firing at the officers. Several shots were exchanged, and then the man made his way to the road, calling out in Hawaiian. The officers were convinced that he was not the man they wanted and withdrew. The man had been instructed, he said later, to shoot at any intruders who might present themselves around the house in the night. He had, naturally enough, not knowing who they were, mistaken the officers for robbers.

The High Sheriff's men are still investigating the story of Lopez being hidden in the valley, his informant being positive that he was seen there recently.

SAKE DECISION DEFERRED.
Decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the famous sake case, expected today, will not be given until May 4, the judges announcing that they had not had sufficient time to consider all the points as they should be considered.

The matter was tried on March 1, and briefs ordered submitted and all other cases pending took preference over the sake matter.

COURT NOTES.
C. H. Dickey was yesterday morning named by Judge Lindsay as executor of the estate of William F. Williams, deceased, under \$500 bond. The estate consists of real estate on South and Queen streets valued at about \$1500.

In J. P. Rodriguez, trustee, vs. William McCandless, assumpsit, full judgment is awarded plaintiff.

Evidence was completed yesterday afternoon before U. S. Commissioner Hatch in the schooner A. J. West libel in which five sailors are suing for wages, passage and subsistence. The matter went over to this afternoon for any further evidence which might crop up.

ALASKAN'S CARGO GETS TOP PRICE

The 10,949 tons of sugar which left the islands by the Alaskan February 27, arrived at New York, a part of it by one steamer April 4, and a part by another April 4, and all of it received the top price, 4.38 cents a pound, or \$57.20 a ton.

Advisers to this effect have been received by the Sugar Factors' Company. This is the first of the Atlantic seaboard sugar to get to market since that price began to be quoted. Since then the Texan and the Virginian have sailed, their sugar going by way of Tehuantepec.

The Sugar Factors' Company has shipped 122,822 tons of this year's crop, up to the end of March. Since then the Atlas has sailed, or is about to sail, from Kahului with 3688 tons; the Austral has sailed from Hilo with 5520 tons, and the Edward Seawall has sailed from Honolulu with 5427 tons, all to go around Cape Horn, a total in April of 14,665 tons, making a total shipment by the Sugar Factors' Company of this season's crop of 146,887 tons. There have been about 35,000 tons of this year's crop shipped by other shippers, making about 180,000 tons of this year's crop that has so far started for market. The entire crop is estimated at 475,000 tons.

The shipments by the Sugar Factors' Company up to the end of January were 46,365 tons; in February, 50,557 tons; in March, 35,965 tons, and so far in April 14,665 tons. The fleet that has taken these ships across the ocean is an interesting one. The following are the vessels, the dates of sailing, and the tons of this year's crop of sugar shipped by the Sugar Factors' Company. In some cases this is not the whole sugar cargo of the vessel named, the remainder being either from last year's crop, or shipped by others than the Sugar Factors' Company, which handles about 80 per cent of the sugar crop of the islands:

Mexican, Nov. 30.....	1,964
Emily F. Whiting, Dec. 28.....	2,000
Hilolani, Dec. 30.....	1,581
Texan, Jan. 6.....	5,843
H. C. Wright, Jan. 7.....	130
Columbian, Jan. 18.....	11,355
R. P. Rithet, Jan. 19.....	1,915
Amey Turner, Jan. 25.....	1,374
Hilolani, Jan. 28.....	919
Arizonan, Jan. 31.....	12,046
Nevadan, Jan. 31.....	5,998
Mohican, Feb. 3.....	1,228
W. H. Marston, Feb. 12.....	2,019
Mexican, Feb. 13.....	12,012
Nebraskan, Feb. 15.....	4,885
Ingard, Feb. 15.....	1,044
Fort George, Feb. 18.....	2,309
E. M. Phelps, Feb. 19.....	5,109
St. Katherine, Feb. 20.....	1,825
Nevadan, Feb. 24.....	4,772
Hilolani, Feb. 27.....	1,094
Alaskan, Feb. 27.....	11,949
H. C. Wright, Feb. 27.....	142
Andrew Welch, Feb. 29.....	1,477
George Curtis, March 1.....	2,562
Texan, March 12.....	12,967
James Rolph, March 14.....	978
Enterprise, March 17.....	1,409
Nebraskan, March 20.....	4,978
R. P. Rithet, March 24.....	1,949
Virginian, March 25.....	10,552
Muriel, March 27.....	156
G. C. Tobey, April 3.....	696
Astral, April 6.....	3,559
Edward Seawall, April 6.....	5,427
Atlas.....	2,885
Total.....	146,887

SOME SUGGESTIONS AS TO TO ISLAND FARMING

Honolulu, April 7, 1908.

Editor Advertiser: Your efforts in the way of arousing enthusiasm among men who are disposed to become farmers in a small way have taken root in many places, but the natural question that is uppermost in the minds of men who would follow your suggestions and get down to the ground for their sustenance is: "What about the land, where is it to be had and for how much?"

This land offers special inducements as far as soil is concerned but what about the price? It occurs to me that the Government can afford to offer special inducements for settlers; it can afford to let the land go, to those who would really settle, free of cost under certain conditions, and which should not be so difficult of fulfilling that they will drive people away. Thirty or forty acre tracts could go to men with sufficient capital to start and there should be no tracts of smaller area for the reason that such an area, after deductions for house lot and garden, will leave a man with a very small tract of land, and it should not be less than twenty or twenty-five hundred dollars and it should not be less than to attract the intelligent man for most such can earn two thousand dollars a year here and have greater comforts in every way.

It occurs to the writer that two things are necessary for the Government to do: Offer lands suitable for the cultivation of pineapples at a rate that will enable men of limited means, who are willing to give up the attractions of city life, to secure sufficient for the purpose of bringing up their families properly and with the comfort one would expect.

The second essential is promptness of action. The iron is warm, growing hotter every day and the soil is waiting to be disposed of. Whatever is to be done should be done now when the people are here ready to invest their savings in horses, cows and farming implements. Oahu needs a farming element, aside from the giant corporations, for they are the people who will build and maintain the retail commercial lines of Honolulu. Let the land be offered while the germ is working. The men who are anxious to invest ask for no other help in the consummation of their wishes than your influence.

J. SMITH.

In Kahikina (wahine) vs. Kalei (kane), \$1000 damages for injuries alleged to have been inflicted in an assault, the affair is dropped from the calendar, but may be replaced by notice of either party.

DRAGGED DOWN BY DESPAIR

Hundreds of Others in the Same Plight.

Mrs. John H. Cole, of 52 Arlington street, South Framingham, Mass., was for years a martyr to kidney trouble, but at last found a cure in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. She writes: "I suffered greatly with periodic headaches, terrible bearing-down pains and a whole train of minor symptoms. My back was always weak and the kidneys terribly disordered. I could not rest at night and in the morning would get up feeling ill, tired, and discouraged, and without the least ambition to go about my household duties. If I sat down I felt as though I never wanted to get up again. I grew thin and haggard and developed deep circles beneath my eyes. My appetite grew less and less as the days went by until at last I did not eat enough to keep a child alive.

"During all this time I was doctoring and dosing myself with first one remedy and then another until my stomach fairly rebelled. I called in a doctor but soon saw that he did not understand my case. Well, you may believe I was in despair for I had come to that state where I did not care what happened, when a friend told me what a fine remedy and cure for kidney disease Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were. I bought a box and before I had taken all of it I felt much better, my back felt stronger and I rested much easier at night and was not troubled with nightmares and fits of wakefulness as formerly. After that first box was gone I bought another and still making me stronger and better, until I had taken twelve boxes. By that time not a vestige of my old trouble remained and it is the greatest pleasure to my life to say that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved me from an early breakdown.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, or mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ERNEST G. WALKER.